Virginia Gazette, & Petersburg Intelligencer.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

(NUMBER 752.) TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1796. (FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.)

William Sharp,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has REMOVED his STORE to that lately occupied by JOHN and EDWARD JEFFERS, at the corner of Bollingbrook street, where he is opening a very handsome and choice assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season—which he will sell on moderate terms.

Petersburg, October 10 1796.

D. Mackenzie,

HAS received by the late arrivals from LONDON and LIVERPOOL his

FALL GOODS,

And daily expects the balance, some of which are in small packages, to suit country stores, and will be sold at a low advance by the package or piece.

He has also come to hand,

Sack and Loaf SALT.
Best Green COFFEE, in bags barrels and tierces.
Brown and Loaf SUGAR.
Genuine Sherry WINE, of superior quality.
FRENCH BRANDY, of first quality.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, produce, or on short credit.

Petersburg, October 24, 1796. (tf.)

Smith & Hill,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have Just Received and now for opening,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

comprehending almost every useful and fashionable article, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for ready payment.

Petersburg, October 28, 1796. (tf.)

John Ellis,

Has received by different arrivals from Europe, and will be offered for sale, by wholesale and retail, on Monday next, in the house formerly occupied by HUGH HUNTER, deceased, and immediately opposite Halliday and Stoke's store, in Old-street,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING of almost every article in the Dry Good line, either useful or ornamental; having selected his goods from the different manufactories, he is enabled to dispose of them on such terms, as must render them an object to those, who conceive it their interest to purchase with cash.

N. B. Country merchants will be supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Petersburg, Oct. 20, 1796. (tf)

Edward Jeffers,

HAVING declined business in the Town of Petersburg, has removed his office to his house situated on the lower end of Bollingbrook street, a few doors below the Vendue-Office. He earnestly wishes to adjust all accounts, as Executor of John Jeffers, deceased, and as surviving partner of John and Edward Jeffers. Intending to leave the state about six months hence, he gives this public notice, to those who have any just claims against said firm, &c. to apply for immediate payment, otherwise this notice shall be plea in bar—and those persons who cannot make it convenient to discharge their accounts immediately, are requested to give their bonds. Every possible indulgence will be given to those who amicably adjust their accounts.

Petersburg, October 31, 1796.

John Taylor,

Copper-Smith, from Liverpool.

SENSIBLE of the favors conferred by a generous public, returns his thanks, and begs leave to observe, that the numerous orders on hand for strong copper WHISKEY STILLS, are in great forwardness, and as he imports the copper very strong, they will be found to be of a very different quality to stills in general, and equal to any imported;—the advantages of my improvements, to wit; a *broad bottom, wide neck, large cap*, and *free access* for the vapour into condensation, with my patent worm of copper, covered or lined with pewter, is generally experienced.

A fresh, large, and general assortment of thick sheet copper, with breasts and bottoms, is daily expected. The treatise on distillation in general, is ready for the press, and will be dispersed to every purchaser.

I will sell my privilege in my patent right, to copper-smiths who may wish to use it, and will prosecute those who may attempt to infringe it, without my consent in writing. Due attention to all orders by post, will be paid. James river tobacco, or other country produce, taken in payment.

RICHMOND, Sept. 14, 1796.

☞ Pewter worms will be supplied, if preferred to my patent worms. J. T.

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At a Quarterly Session Court, continued and held for Lunenburg County, on Friday, the 11th day of November, 1796.

Henry Corran, administrator of James Corran, deceased, which administrator is assignee of Lewis Burwell, surviving executor of Edward R. Yates, deceased, Complainants,

Against

John Barry, George Craghead, attorney in fact for the said John Barry, and Daniel Robertson Defendants.

In CHANCERY.

THE defendant John Barry not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel—It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on or before the second Thursday in March next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Gazette, either in Richmond or Petersburg for two months successively, and published at the court-house door of the county aforesaid.

A Copy,

Teste THOMAS TAYLOR, D. C. L. C.

NEW BOOKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BLAIR'S SERMONS. [Likewise a few of the 2d Vol. for those subscribers who have received but the first Vol.]

DE LOLME'S view of the Constitution of England, which is compared both with the Republican form of government, & the Monarchies in Europe—neatly bound 6s.

Bishop SEABURY'S Sermons—2 Vol. 8o. 18s.

BATES on Redemption, 6s.

Vicar of Wakefield, 2s. 3d.

Christian Resolutions, or thoughts on Religion—by Bishop BEVERIDGE, 2s. 3d.

Religion of the fashionable world, 2s. 3d.

History of the Pelewites, a new and wonderful nation, lately discovered in the Great South Sea, by the shipwreck of the unfortunate Capt. WILSON, 1s. 3d.

RUSSELL'S seven famous Sermons, 1s. 3d.

Thoughts on repentance, by a Clergyman of the Episcopal church, 7½d.

LEWIS'S church Catechism explained for the use of children, recommended by Bishop MADISON, 9d.

MANNERS' 16 Sermons—excellent for poor families, price 1s. 4½d.

Friendly Instructor, or a Companion for Young Ladies and Gentlemen—warmly recommended by Dr. DODDRIDGE, price 9d.

Sure and certain methods of attaining a long and healthy life, by CORNARO, an Italian nobleman, when he was near an hundred years of age, 2s 3d.

Sermons on the education of youth—by Dr. DODDRIDGE, price 2s. 6d.

The Mourner, or a choice cordial for those who have lost dear friends, 1s. 3d.

Token for Children, or curious history of some wonderful children, 1s. 3d.

Silvan Letters, 1s.

NELSON'S Instructions for young persons preparing to be confirmed by the Bishop, 4½d.

Fables for the Ladies, 1s

Golden Cabinet of Secrets—a jewel for families, price 3s.

Bibles, Testaments, Spelling books, &c. with many pretty little books for children.

ALSO,

A FEW MAPS of the State of KENTUCKY.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Co-partnership of JAMES CHALMERS and Co. of Halifax county, is the day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having claims against the concern will please apply to James Chalmers for settlement. Those indebted are earnestly requested to be speedy in making payment to the subscribers or either of them; no indulgence will be given to such as fail to settle their accounts, and pay in the whole or in part this fall, giving specialty and security, if required for the balance,

JAMES CHALMERS.
HORSBURGH & KENNAN.

THE Subscriber will open at the present Store, a fresh Assortment of

GOODS,

On his own account, where customers who discharge their former balances shall be supplied, on the best terms.

JAMES CHALMERS

Petersburg, October 27, 1796. (8w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Town of Petersburg, a negro fellow by the name of ANTHONY, a bright Mulatto, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, walks rather stiff in one leg, which I believe is his right, and has scars in his leg and thigh, where it has been cut for a white swelling. He has a variety of clothes, and some very good—I expect, as he has been accustomed to go by water, that he has made off by that means, and may probably be about Norfolk.—All masters of vessels are forewarned against employing him, or carrying him out of the state—he formerly was under the direction of Thomas Pollard, deceased, of Petersburg, who used to hire him out to go by water. I will give the above reward to any person who will secure him in any goal, so that I get him again.

DANIEL ROBERTSON.

Lunenburg, November 28, 1796. 3o†.

Mecklenburg County,

October, Quarterly Court, 1796.

John Marshall, Plaintiff.

Against

Richard Baskervill, Henry Moody, and Francis Moody, which said Henry and Francis are sons of Henry Moody, deceased, Charles Campbell and Phebe his wife, Abraham Beufort and Mary his wife, which said Phebe Campbell and Mary Beufort are daughters of the said Henry Moody, deceased, Elizabeth Beufort Moody and P. Moody infants, and daughters of William Moody, deceased, who was also son of Henry Moody deceased. Defendants.

In CHANCERY.

THE defendants Charles Campbell and Phebe his wife—Abraham Beufort, and Mary his wife, —Elizabeth Beufort Moody,—and P Moody,—not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel—It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the second Monday in February next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news paper in Richmond or Petersburg, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy,

Teste WILLIAM BASKERVILLE, C. Cur.

J. & E. Newcomb,

Have lately received, and now for Sale, at their STORE on Bolling-brook street,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS;

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE and Fine CLOTHS.
Plain and Printed CASIMERES.
Coatings and Halfthicks.
Kendal COTTONS.
FLANNELS.
Striped and Rose BLANKETS.
An assortment HOSIERY.
CALICOES.
Irish LINENS.
China SHAWLS.
Bandanna and Muslin HANDKERCHIEFS.
Silk, Cotton and Linen ditto.
And sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

ALSO, they have for Sale in the

GROCERY LINE,

West-India RUM.
Peach and Apple BRANDY.
CHERRY-BOUNCE.
Sherry, Port and Teneriffe WINE.
PORTER.
Loaf and Brown SUGAR.
COFFEE.
Hyson, Southong and Bohea TEAS.
ALSPICE and PEPPER.
POWDER, SHOT, and SALT-PETRE.
4d, 6d, 8d, and 10d, wrought NAILS.
SALT, &c. &c &c.

All of which will be Sold low, for Cash, Corn, or Tobacco.

Petersburg, October 27, 1796. (tf.)

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of my Stable in the night of the 2d instant, a BAY HORSE, about 8 years old last spring, 5 feet high, long mane and tail, shod all round; he trots, paces, and canters, is in good order, and there is only one white spot on him, and that is on his near shoulder. I will give the above reward for the Horse, and no questions asked.

ROBERT EVANS, jun.

Petersburg, Nov. 5, 1796.

In order to satisfy the creditors of the late JOHN STURDIVANT, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 29th day of December next,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, (with the cropping utensils thereunto belonging) whereon the subscriber now lives, containing two hundred and six acres by an old survey—this plantation lies about half way on the road leading from Petersburg to City-Point; there is a good dwelling-house, with four rooms below stairs and two above, closets, cellar, &c. and every other house necessary for a family; also a well inclosed yard and garden, apple and peach orchards, a good still, &c. and a well of excellent water in the yard.—One half of the purchase money must be paid in hand, and the balance in six months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security—an undoubted right in fee-simple will be made by

JOEL STURDIVANT, Ex'or.

Prince George, Cedar Level, Nov. 28, 1796.

The Subscriber has Several

LIKELY HORSES,

Which he will Sell for Cash or on a short Credit.

JAMES BROMLEY.

December 12, 1796. (tf)

In the High Court of Chancery.

VIRGINIA:

Between

William Call, Plaintiff.

And

Mary Slowman Scott, executrix, &c. of Thomas Scott, Thomas Scott, Francis Scott, James Scott & Frederick Scott, sons and devisees of Thomas Scott, deceased, by the said Mary Slowman Scott, assigned their guardian; John Boisseau, Martha Lanier, executrix of Lewis Lanier the elder, and Lewis Lanier the younger, Defts.

THIS cause came on this fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to be heard on the bill, answers and exhibits, and was argued by counsel on behalf of the plaintiff, no counsel appearing on behalf of the defendant; on consideration whereof, the court doth adjudge, order and decree, that unless the defendants do, on or before the tenth day of April next, pay unto the plaintiff, the principal money, damages and costs, due by the bills of exchange in the bill mentioned, with the costs expended by the plaintiff in prosecuting this suit, the said defendants and their heirs, and all persons claiming under them, be from thenceforth barred and foreclosed of their equity and right to redeem the lands described, and the slaves named in the indenture, among the exhibits recited in the bill, with the increase of the female slaves; and in case of default in the payment thereof at the time aforesaid, that Robert Turnbull, William Cole, Daniel Dodson and William Wills, or any two of them, after giving three weeks previous notice in the Petersburg Gazette, do expose to public sale by auction, for ready money, the lands and slaves mentioned in the said indenture, and the increase of the female slaves; and out of the proceeds of such sale, satisfy the plaintiff his said demand, and the surplus if any, after deducting the expences attending the said sale, pay to the defendants and make report thereof to the court; unless the said defendants on or before the tenth day of the term next after publication of this decree, shall have been made for three weeks successively in the Gazette aforesaid shew cause to the contrary; and liberty is reserved to the infant defendants to shew cause against it at any time within six months after they shall severally attain the age of twenty-one years.

OCTOBER the 7th, 1796.

So much of the decree made in this cause on Tuesday last as relates to the defendant John Boisseau is set aside, the said defendant having died previous to pronouncing the said decree; and on the motion of the plaintiff, a subpœna to revive against the representatives of the said John Boisseau is awarded him returnable here, &c.

A copy,

Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

WILL be Sold on the first Monday in January, to the highest bidder, at the plantation on Meherrin river, near Pennington's ford, in Brunswick county, if fair, if not, the next fair day, eighteen or twenty NEGROES, belonging to the estate of Daniel Fisher, deceased, consisting mostly of prime working hands, together with the stock of horses, cattle, sheep, crop of corn, oats and fodder, plantation utensils, with sundry other articles too tedious to enumerate. The sale to continue from day to day, until the whole personal estate is sold; twelve months credit will be allowed for all sums above five pounds, the purchasers giving bond with approved security to the executors.

All persons having demands against the said estate, will be kind enough to send their accounts properly attested, and the amount of the bonds or notes due them, that as speedy provision as the situation of the estate will admit of, may be made for their discharge, by the EXECUTORS.

October 22, 1796.

John Renaud,

Has just received,

And has for SALE, at his STORE in OLD Street, a few doors below the Little Bridge,

An additional supply of the following

GOODS:

WEST INDIA RUM in hogsheads.
N. E. RUM in hogsheads and barrels.
French BRANDY in pipes,
Peach and Apple BRANDY in barrels,
Madeira, Sherry, Claret, and Teneriffe WINE.
MOLASSES in hogsheads.
PORTER in hampers.
Loaf and Brown SUGAR. COFFEE.
Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea TEA.
PEPPER and ALLSPICE.
POWDER and SHOT.
NAILS.
Stone, Earthen and Glass Ware.
8 by 10 GLASS in boxes.
Bed Cords and Leading Lines.
PIPES in boxes.
Bar IRON and CASTINGS.
BACON. FIDDLES.
Long and Half BOOTS.
SHOES. Looking Glasses. OIL.
HONEY in demijohns. LAMPBLACK.
RICE. GINGER. NUTMEGS.
SALT, Loose and in Sacks.

ALSO, he has for Sale a small Assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of

Superfine and Fine Cloths, Coating and Halfthicks, Kendal Cotton, Flannels, Striped and Rose Blankets, Callicoes, Irish Linen, Rugs, Men's and Women's Stockings, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce.

☞ Cash given for Tobacco and Bees-wax.

Petersburg, November 8, 1796. tf

SPEECH

Of the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress.

December 7, 1796.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

IN recurring to the internal situation of our country since I had last the pleasure to address you, I find ample reason for a renewed expression of that gratitude to the Ruler of the Universe, which a continued series of prosperity has so often and so justly called forth.

The acts of the last session, which required special arrangements, have been, as far as circumstances would admit, carried into operation.

Measures calculated to ensure a continuance of the friendship of the Indians, and to preserve peace along the extent of our interior frontier, have been digested and adopted. In the framing of these, care has been taken to guard on the one hand, our advanced settlements from the predatory incursions of those unruly individuals, who cannot be restrained by their tribes; and on the other hand, to protect the rights secured to the Indians by treaty; to draw them nearer to the civilized state; and inspire them with correct conceptions of the power, as well as justice of the government.

The meeting of the deputies from the Creek Nation at Coleraine, in the state of Georgia, which had for a principal object the purchase of a parcel of their land by that state, broke up without its being accomplished; the nation having previous to their departure instructed them against making any sale: the occasion however has been improved, to confirm by a new treaty with the Creeks, their pre-existing engagements with the United States, and to obtain their consent to the establishment of trading houses and military posts within their boundaries; by means of which, their friendship and the general peace may be more effectually secured.

The period during the late session at which the appropriation was passed, for carrying into effect the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, necessarily procrastinated the reception of the posts stipulated to be delivered, beyond the date assigned for that event.

As soon however as the Governor General of Canada could be addressed with propriety on the subject, arrangements were cordially and promptly concluded for their evacuation, and the United States took possession of the principal of them, comprehending Oswego, Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac and Fort Miami, where such repairs and additions have been ordered to be made as appeared indispenlible.

The commissioners appointed on the part of the United States and of Great Britain, to determine which is the river St. Croix, mentioned in the treaty of peace of 1783, agreed in the choice of Egbert Benson, Esq. of New-York, for the third commissioner. The whole met at St. Andrew's, in Passamaquody Bay, in the beginning of October, and directed surveys to be made of the rivers in dispute; but deeming it impracticable to have these surveys completed before the next year, they adjourned to meet at Boston in August 1797, for the final decision of the question.

Other commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, agreeably to the seventh article of the treaty with Great-Britain, relative to captures and condemnation of vessels and other property, met the commissioners of his Britannic majesty in London, in August last, when John Trumbull, Esq. was chosen by lot, for the fifth commissioner. In October following, the board were to proceed to business. As yet, there has been no communication of commissioners on the part of Great-Britain, to unite with those who have been appointed on the part of the United States, for carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty.

The treaty with Spain required that the commissioners for running the boundary line between the territory of the United States and his Catholic majesty's provinces of East and West Florida, should meet at the Natchez before the expiration of six months after the exchange of the ratifications, which was effected at Aranjuez on the twenty-fifth day of April; and the troops of his Catholic majesty, occupying any posts within the limits of the United States, were within the same period to be withdrawn. The commissioner of the United States, therefore, commenced his journey for the Natchez in September, and troops were ordered to occupy the posts from which the Spanish garrisons should be withdrawn. Information has been recently received of the appointment of a commissioner on the part of his Catholic majesty, for running the boundary line; but none of any appointment for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens, whose vessels were captured by the armed vessels of Spain.

In pursuance of the act of Congress passed in the last session, for the protection and relief of American seamen, agents were appointed, one to reside in Great-Britain, and the other in the West-Indies. The effects of the agency in the West-Indies are not yet fully ascertained; but those which have been communicated affords grounds to believe the measure will be beneficial. The agent destined to reside in Great-Britain declining to accept the appointment, the business has consequently devolved on the minister of the United States in London, and will command his attention, until a new agent shall be appointed.

After many delays and disappointments, arising out of the European war, the final arrangements for fulfilling the engagements made to the Dey and Regency of Algiers, will, in all present appearance, be crowned with success; but under great, though inevitable disadvantages in the pecuniary transactions, occasioned by that war; which will render a further provision necessary. The actual liberation of all our citizens who were prisoners in Algiers, while it gratifies every feeling heart, is itself an earnest of a satisfactory termination of the whole negociation. Measures are in operation for effecting treaties with the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoly.

To an active external commerce, the protection of a naval force is indispensible. This is manifest with regard to wars in which a state is itself a party. But besides this, it is in our own experience that the most sincere neutrality is not a sufficient guard against the depredations of nations at war. To secure respect to a neutral flag, requires a naval force, organised and ready to vindicate it from insult or aggression. This may even prevent the necessity of going to war, by discouraging belligerent powers from committing such violations of the rights of the neutral party, as may first or last leave no other option. From the best information I have been able to obtain, it would seem as if our trade to the Mediterranean, without a protecting force, will always be insecure, and our citizens exposed to the calamities from which numbers of them have but just been relieved.

These considerations invite the United States to look to the means, and to set about the gradual creation of a navy. The encreasing progress of their navigation promises them, at no distant period, the requisite supply of seamen, and their means in other respects favour the undertaking. It is an encouragement likewise, that their particular situation will give weight and influence to a moderate naval force in their hands. Will it not then be advisable to begin without delay, to provide and lay up the materials for the building and equipping of ships of war; and to proceed in the work by degrees, in proportion as our resources shall render it practicable without inconvenience; so that a future war of Europe may not find our commerce in the same unprotected state in which it was found by the present?

Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to ensure a continuance of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible. As a general rule, manufactures on public account are inexpedient: but where the state of things in a country leaves little hope that certain branches of manufacture will, for a great length of time, obtain; when these are of a nature essential to the furnishing and equipping of the public force in time of war, are not establishments for procuring them on public account, to the extent of the ordinary demand for the public service, recommended by strong considerations of national policy, as an exception to the general rule? Ought our country to remain, in such cases, dependent on foreign supply, precarious, because liable to be interrupted?

If the necessary articles should in this mode cost more in time of peace, will not the security and independence thence arising, form an ample compensation? Establishments of this sort, commensurate only with the calls of the public service in time of peace, will, in time of war, easily be extended in proportion to the exigencies of the government; and may even perhaps be made to yield a surplus for the supply of our citizens at large, so as to mitigate the privations from the interruptions of their trade. If adopted, the plan ought to exclude all those branches which are already, or likely soon to be established in the country; in order that there may be no danger of interference with pursuits of individual industry.

It will not be doubted, that with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population, and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent; and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it, grow up supported by the public purse; and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety?—Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success, than the establishment of Boards, composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled by premiums and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement. This species of establishment contributes doubly to the increase of improvement; by stimulating to enterprize and experiment—and by drawing to a common center the results every where of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience accordingly has shewn, that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefits.

I have heretofore proposed to the consideration of Congress, the expediency of establishing a National University, and also a Military Academy. The desireableness of both these institutions, has so constantly encreased with every new view I have taken of the subject, that I cannot omit the opportunity of once for all, recalling your attention to them.

The assembly to which I address myself, is too enlightened not to be fully sensible how much a flourishing state of the arts and sciences contributes to national prosperity and reputation. True it is, that our country, much to its honor, contains many seminaries of learning highly respectable and useful; but the funds upon which they rest, are too narrow to command the ablest professors in the different departments of liberal knowledge, for the institution contemplated; though they would be excellent auxilleries.

Amongst the motives to such an institution, the assimilation of the principles, opinions and manners of our countrymen, by the common education of a portion of our youth from every quarter, well deserves attention. The more homogeneous our citizens can be made in these particulars, the greater will be our prospect of permanent union: and a primary object of such a national institution should be, the education of our youth in the science of government. In a republic, what species of knowledge can be equally important? and what duty more pressing on its legislature, than to patronise a plan for communicating it to those who are to be the future guardians of the liberties of the country?

The institution of a military academy, is also recommended by cogent reasons.—However pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergencies. The first would impair the energy of its character, and both would hazard its safety or expose it to greater evils, when war could not be avoided. Besides, that war might often not depend upon its own choice. In proportion as the observance of pacific maxims might exempt a nation from the necessity of practising the rules of the military art, ought to be its care in preserving and transmitting by proper establishments, the knowledge of that art. Whatever argument may be drawn from particular examples, superficially viewed, a thorough examination of the subject will evince, that the art of war is at once comprehensive and complicated, that it demands much previous study, and that the possession of it in its most improved and perfect state, is always of great moment to the security of a nation. This, therefore, ought to be a serious care of every government, and for this purpose, an academy, where a regular course of instruction is given, is an obvious expedient, which different nations have successfully employed.

The compensations to the officers of the United States, in various instances, and in none more than in respect to the most important stations, appear to call for legislative revision. The consequences of a defective provision are of serious import to the government. If private wealth is to supply the defect of public retribution, it will greatly contract the sphere within, which the selection of character for office is to be made, and will proportionably diminish the probability of a choice of men, able as well as upright. Besides that it would be repugnant to the vital principles of our government, virtually to exclude from public trusts, talents and virtue, unless accompanied by wealth.

While in our external relations, some serious inconveniences and embarrassments have been overcome, and others lessened, it is with much pain, and deep regret, I mention that circumstances of a very unwelcome nature have lately occurred. Our trade has suffered, and is suffering extensive injuries in the West-Indies from the cruizers, and agents of the French republic, and communications have been received from its minister here, which indicate the danger of a further disturbance of our commerce by its authority; and which are, in other respects, far from agreeable.

It has been my constant, sincere and earnest wish in conformity with that of our nation, to maintain cordial harmony, and a perfectly friendly understanding with that republic. This wish remains unabated; and I shall persevere in the endeavour to fulfil it, to the utmost extent of what shall be consistent with a just, and indispensible regard to the rights and honor of our country, nor will I easily cease to cherish the expectation, that a spirit of justice, candor and friendship, on the part of the republic, will eventually ensure success.

In pursuing this course, however, I cannot forget what is due to the character of our government and nation; or to a full and entire confidence in the good sense, patriotism, self-respect and fortitude of my countrymen.

I reserve for a special message, a more particular communication on this interesting subject.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have directed an estimate of the appropriations necessary for the service of the ensuing year, to be submitted from the proper department, with a view of the public receipts and expenditures to the latest period to which an account can be prepared.

It is with satisfaction I am able to inform you, that the revenues of the United States continue in a state of progressive improvement.

A reinforcement of the existing provisions for discharging our public debt, was mentioned in my address, at the opening of the last session. Some preliminary steps were taken towards it, the maturing of which will, no doubt, engage your zealous attention during the present. I will only add, that it will afford me a heart felt satisfaction to concur in such further measures, as will ascertain to our country the prospect of a speedy extinguishment of the debt. Posterity may have cause to regret, if from any motive, intervals of tranquility are left unimproved for accelerating this valuable end.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

My solicitude to see the Militia of the United States placed on an efficient establishment, has been so often, and so ardently expressed, that I shall but barely recall the subject to your view on the present occasion, at the same time that I shall submit to your enquiry, whether our harbours are yet sufficiently secured.

The situation in which I now stand, for the last time, in the midst of the representatives of the people of the United States, naturally recalls the period when the administration of the present form of government commenced—and I cannot omit the occasion to congratulate you, and my country on the success of the experiment; nor to repeat my supplication to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and sovereign Arbiter of nations, that this providential care may still be extended to the United States, that the virtue and happiness of the people may be preserved; and that the government, which they have instituted for the protection of their liberties, may be perpetual.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States, 7th December, 1796.

Brunswick, December 1, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of PETER JONES, dec. are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will indiscriminately be brought against them—and those having claims against the said Estate, are requested to make them known, that they may be discharged.

(e04) BUCKNER STITH, Executor.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and bringing home, or securing in any jail within this commonwealth, two NEGRO WOMEN, the property of Mrs. Holloway of this town, viz. MINOR, a bright mulatto women, about 30 years of age, of middle size, went off about the 16th of this month, and carried with her a number of clothes, she has a husband by the name of John, the property of Mr. Henry Nolner of this place, who has gone away with her, and it is probable they may both endeavour to pass for free people.

Also, FANNY (mother to Minor) very black, and much marked with the small pox, went away about June, 1795, is a small person, and delicate constitution, coughs a good deal, between 45 and 50 years old—I will give the above reward for both, or ten dollars for either, upon their being brought home, or secured as above. All persons are forewarned harbouring them, and masters of vessels from carrying them out of the state at their peril.

E. B. HOLLOWAY.

Petersburg, Nov. 17, 1796. tf.

By virtue of a decree of the county Court of Brunswick, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 7th of January next,

A TRACT of Land belonging to the heirs of John Warren, lying in the counties of Brunswick and Mecklenburg, on the branches of Jenito creek. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser on giving bond and security. THE COMMISSIONER.

December 8, 1796. 6w

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN out of my stable, in the course of last night, a BLACK GELDING, four years old, about fourteen hands high, full docked and trimmed, both mane and forelocks, with one hind foot white; he trots, paces and canters well, and carries his head remarkably low. They stole also, a large new saddle, and an elegant plated bit bridle. The saddle had silver bosses, with D. of A. D. thereon. I will give the above reward upon delivery of the horse, saddle and bridle, with the addition of 15 dollars for securing the thief.

AUG. DAVIS.

Richmond, November 22, 1796.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.

ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT.

On Wednesday, the Pennsylvania electors convened at Harrisburg. At a certain hour the Courthouse bell rung, and the electors moved in procession to the Court House, and there in the midst of several hundred citizens, proceeded to the object of their appointment.

The whole 15 electors, named in the governor's proclamation, took their seats.

James Edgar, and Jonas Hartzell, the gentlemen of the Jefferson ticket not included among those in the proclamation, appeared, and claimed the right of voting. They alledged that they were chose electors by a majority of the citizens o Pennsylvania, who had voted, and produced certain documents to sustain their election.

Their right to v te being overruled, the electors proceeded to a ballot. Tellers were appointed, who opened and cast up the ballots given and publicly declared the following statement,

For Thomas Jefferson,	14 votes
Aaron Burr	13
Thomas Pinckney	2
John Adams	1

We hear that the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the state of New Jersey, have given their votes for John Adams and Thomas Pinckney.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Dec. 9. 1796.

As the papers of this morning can give no account, to relieve your anxiety from reports, in a word, I have the great happiness to tell you that we have escaped one of the most dreadful fires ever witnessed here. About half past 10 last night, it broke out in the stores on Murray's (Coffee House) wharf, and in about our hours consumed all the houses and stores from that to the Fly Market, including the west side of Front-street (and among the rest Mr. Cary Ludlow's.) The block opposite me caught repeatedly, and was saved only by the greatest exertions, and I several times conceived the worst. Happily the wind was off the city. Such a scene of rapid destruction I never witnessed. Near 50 houses and stores, and many of their inhabitants entirely ruined—many did not save even their papers, and this morning exhibits a scene of destruction inconceivable.

We are all well—I got my family removed immediately, urged by the dreadful report which for a little while circulated that considerable quantities of powder were lodged in a store adjoining the one which caught first. We are all this morning busy in giving comfort to a family burnt out—(young Chevalier formerly of your place) and returning the immense quantity of movings with which our house was filled.

We don't know how the fire caught, four persons having been taken up on suspicion.

Letter from New York. 9th December, to the Editor.

This morning at 1 o'clock, a fire broke out on Murray's wharf, below the coffee house, and consumed the whole block of buildings from that Slip to the Fly Market, about 50 or 60 in number. The buildings consisted of large warehouses filled with merchandize, and good houses. It was one of the richest blocks in the city. Much property is saved—more lost—the amount is incalculable. The principal sufferers are, Robert Bowne, John Murray, John Taylor, John Marston, Stewart and Jones, Robinson and Hartshorne, Loomis and Tillinghast, David G. Hubbard David Wagstaff, &c.

Extract of a letter from Camden, to a gentleman in Charleston (S. C.)

"We have most abundant crops, new corn is now selling here at one shilling and six-pence, and the freight being but ten pence, you may soon expect a rapid fall in price, which must be glad tidings to many of your industrious citizens."

December 12.

An incident of so extraordinary and interesting a nature occurred on the 2d inst. as justifies its relation, without incurring a regid responsibility for the minute circumstances stated.

There are now in this city Indians to the number of about fifty, from the tribes of Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, upper and lower Creeks. Nearly an equal number of each of these tribes visited Peale's Museum on the same morning within a few minutes of each other.—They at first occupied different parts of the room, and seemed surprized at the sight of each other.—They manifested some degree of jealousy and indisposition, to associate together. No two tribes it is said understood the same language.

The objects to a friendly intercourse were gradually removed, and the chiefs of the different tribes cautiously approached each other. A conversation soon ensued by means of the interpreters, The Secretary of War was requested to attend, and he was soon followed by a letter from the President of the United States, recommending to them peace and harmony among themselves.

The chiefs are stated to have exhibited marked signs of pleasure; and after a free communication of sentiment, they withdrew to a private room, and entered into an alliance of peace, which was definitely concluded with every sign of sincerity and solemnity.

This uncommon, if not unprecedented measure, will afford unequivocal evidence of the advantages of a frequent intercourse of the Indian chiefs with the agents of the government, and such other citizens as have the power as well as the inclination to promote the happiness of the savage state, by depriving it of some portion of its natural ferocity, and inspiring it with confidence in the purity of our motives. Nothing can have a stronger tendency to produce and strengthen this confidence, than the conviction in the minds of the Indians, that the government of the United States has at heart their good as well as its own. They will see, that while the policy of other nations distracts them with dissention and war among themselves, the United States, with genuine magnanimity, extinguish the sparks of animosity, and strengthen the cement of friendship. This is the true, perhaps the only true art of civilization. May it be succeeded by the best effects.

We understand, that among the distinguished chiefs in town, are Piomingo, or the Mountain Leader, Major Colbert, and Captain Watts.

BALTIMORE, December 9.

On Wednesday last the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, met in the city of Annapolis. On enumeration of their ballots it appeared that

John Adams, had	7 votes.
Thomas Jefferson	4
Thomas Pinckney	4
Aaron Burr	3
Patrick Henry	1
	20

HALIFAX, December 12.

A list of the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, in this state.

Thomas Jefferson, 11—Aaron Burr, 6—James Iredell, 3—Charles C. Pinckney, 1—Thomas Pinckney, 1—John Adams, 1—George Washington, 1.

In committee of a number of respectable citizens at Martinville, (N. C.) John Williams, Esq. in the chair.

On motion, it was ordered that the late pamphlet published and entitled "the pretensions of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency examined, and the charges against John Adams refuted," should be publicly read for the information and consideration of the committee, which was accordingly done——after which the following resolutions were proposed, and being duly and impartially weighed, were finally and unanimously agreed to.

1st. That the said pamphlet is an insidious, illiberal and unmanly attack upon the private and public character of Thomas Jefferson.

2d. That the charges in said pamphlet, are malicious and unfounded.

3d. That the publication of the said pamphlet, was intended to operate upon the hopes and fears of the electors, for chusing a President, and thereby create an undue influence.

4th. That such attempts are base in their design, inimical in their operations, and destructive of the peace and harmony, which the nature of our government require, and therefore ought to be discountenanced.

5th. Resolved therefore, that the said pamphlet, being in every point of view intended to operate basely, should be committed to the flames as a common purifier.

By order,

THO. ROGERS, Clerk.

Nov. 25.

PETERSBURG, *Dec.* 20.

We have received the following particulars of another fire which is said to have happened in the town of Savannah, a few days after the melancholy one published in our last.

On Thursday evening, the 6th December, about 8 o'clock, another fire took place in Savannah; it commenced in a stable amongst some straw, which was accidentally set on fire by a negro boy passing over it with fire in his hand; the buildings being very dry, the rapidity with which it encreased and communicated to other buildings, rendered it impossible, notwithstanding every effort was made to check its progress, 'till the whole square, consisting of about 25 houses, most of which very valuable, were consumed. Many families who were sufferers by the first fire, had taken shelter under the hospitable roofs of their neighbours; were again compelled to seek a home.

To be Sold to the highest bidder,

For ready money, on the first Thursday in January, at Durell's Tavern, in the town of Petersburg,

Several likely NEGROES,

BELONGING to the Estate of WILLIAM PRESLEY CLAIBORNE, deceased, to satisfy sundry debts due by said Estate.

Buller Claiborne, Executor.

Dinwiddie, December 17, 1796. (4*)

Joseph T. Blanchard,

Has just received, and for SALE at his STORE in OLD-STREET, a few Doors below the LITTLE BRIDGE, the following Articles, viz.

WEST I. Rum,	Powder and Shot,
N. E. ditto,	Race and Ground Ginger,
Peach and Apple Brandy,	Copperas,
Molasses,	Pepper and Allspice,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,	Nutmegs,
Chocolate,	Cinnamon,
Coffee,	Mace and Cloves.
Soap,	
Loose and Sack Salt,	

Also a small invoice of COTTON CARDS assorted—the above articles will be sold cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Petersburg, Dec. 19, 1796. (8)

For FREIGHT,

THE BRIG

FRIENDSHIP,

Capt. EAMES,

Lying at Broadway; wants about 100 hhds. tobacco on freight, and will proceed to any port that may be agreed on. For terms apply to the Captain on board, or to

N. & J. EUSTIS

Who have just received by said Brig, a few bales of TICKLENBURGS, GERMAN OZNABURGS, and ROLLS; New England RUM in hhds. French BRANDY in pipes,—which will be sold very low. Also a quantity of Mountain BUTTER in firkins.

Petersburg, December 19, 1796.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 20, 1796.

A PERSON well acquainted with BOOK KEEPING, would wish to engage in that business. For further particulars apply to the PRINTER.

N O T I C E.

THE Subscribers to the LIBRARY SOCIETY are informed, that the BOOKS ordered last spring, are arrived and ready to be delivered to the Members, at the Librarian Office, on the days appointed by the regulations of the Society.

Duncan Rose, Treasurer.

Petersburg, December 18, 1796.

THE annual general meeting of the Members of the Mutual Assurance Society, against FIRE on Buildings in this state, was held last Monday agreeable to the constitution, when the transactions of last year were laid before the Meeting, and approved of by the same—they proceeded and RESOLVED that the

POLICIES

Shall immediately be delivered to the Subscribers, against the Cashier's-General receipt, and that the Cashier-General shall demand interest on all sums not paid before the 15th instant, December—after which they voted for their officers, when those that had acted last year, were unanimously elected.

The Delinquent Members are hereby earnestly requested to pay their respective Premiums—they will please to observe, that they are not insured until they have paid their Premiums, and must contribute to a loss that might happen to any that have paid.

WILLIAM F. AST.
Principal Agent.

Richmond, 6th December, 1796.

The principles of the above-mentioned institution, are founded on philanthrophy; they ask in with an engagement to succour such of them as might be so unfortunate to loose their buildings by Fire; where many pay towards a loss each person's share becomes light—therefore the Premiums once paid, will in all human probability be sufficient to pay the losses and expences forever.

N. B As the above Advertisement concerns the house owners in general, no doubt the Printers in this State, will insert the same in their respective Papers.

To be Run for over Newmarket Course on Saturday next,

A GENTEEL BRIDLE and SADDLE, mile heats—free for any untried Nags, carrying 165lb. on each—the Horses to start at 12 o'clock. Two Dollars entrance.

JAMES BROMLEY.

Dec. 20, 1796.

WANTED,

AS a Housekeeper at Battersea, for the ensuing year, a woman who can be well recommended; wages will not be a material object.

Dec. 19, 1796.

PATRICK WHITE.

N. B. He wishes to hire six good coopers, and ten or fifteen stout negro men, as labourers, for one year.

P. W.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Worshipful Court of Mecklenburg, will be Sold on the premises, in the said county, on 12 months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, on the 10th of February next,

ONE Tract of LAND, situate and lying in the county aforesaid, belonging to the Estate of WILLIAM BAILEY, deceased. by

LEWIS ROFFE,
WILLIAM STONE,
JOHN EDWARDS,
CHARLES HUTCHERSON,
EDWARD DODSON. } Commiss.

Mecklenburg county, Dec 13, 1796 (eo6w)

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any claims against the estate of William Jones, deceased, of Mecklenburg county, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, by the 1st of February—That provision may be made to liquid the debts; and all those indebted, are requested to make immediate payments, as no longer indulgence can be given—If not, the debts will be immediately put into the attorney's hand.

WOOD JONES, Executor.

November 29, 1796. 6t. p.

Negroes for Sale,

For Cash, or on 12 Months Credit.

Four likely Women, and a Boy of 4 years old. The Women are house servants of good characters. I shall prefer selling all of them to one person. WILLIAM HAXALL.

Petersburg, December 12, 1796.

☞ If the above are not sold before Friday the 23d inst. they will then be offered at Public Vendue at my Office.

TO BE HIRED,

To the highest Bidder,

At Mr. James Durell's tavern, on Monday, the 2d day of January, 1797.

Several LIKELY NEGROES,

Consisting of men and women. Bond and security will be required.

ANN FIELD.

Petersburg, December 13 1796. 3p.

FOR SALE,

WESTBROOK Warehouse, with two small houses adjoining. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber.

GEORGE WILSON.

Petersburg, Dec. 13, 1796.

Three Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 30th of October last, a Mulatto Woman, named SALL, the property of Major F. MUIR, of Dinwiddie county; she is about 30 years old. Whoever will deliver said woman to me in Petersburg, or to Major Muir; or secure her in any jail so that her owner gets her again, shall receive the above reward.

NATHANIEL LEE.

Dec. 13, 1796. (2w)

THE Negroes advertised by me to be sold some time passed, will certainly be exposed to public sale, at Prince George courthouse, on Thursday, 22d instant, if fair; if not, the next fair day, for ready money, or 60 days credit; the purchasers giving bond and approved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid.

JOHN GILLIAM, Sen.

December 15, 1796 (3)

N B The badness of the weather caused the sale of the Negroes to be postponed until the above day.

J. G.

THE death of Mr. WEISIGER makes it indispensibly requisite, that the business carried on under the late firm of Baird and Weisiger, and John Baird jun. and Co. should be closed; those who are indebted, are once more requested to come forward and settle, or pay off their respective balances, as no longer indulgence will be given—John Baird, jun. and William Baird, have the books and papers, and will settle and receive payments.—Those who are indebted to me in my private capacity, will please take notice, that as their debts have been long due, unless they now come forward and make payment, or renew their bonds, no longer indulgence will be given them.

I will rent my place in the lower end of Blandford, called Boyd's tenement, there is a commodious dwelling-house which commands a beautiful view of the river and street, with all necessary out houses, and an excellent meadow, containing in all about 16 acres—entry will be given at Christmas.

I will also rent the store in Blandford lately occupied by Baird and Weisiger. it is large, convenient, and well adapted for carrying on business, and has good lumber houses; possession may be had immediately.

I will dispose of an elegant new chariot, nobuilder my own eye—the springs, axle-trees and iron work, with handsome harness for four horses, imported from Philadelphia. Twelve months credit will be given on bond and security.

JOHN BAIRD.

Prince George, Greencroft. Nov. 28, 1796.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

On Thursday Night, from JOHN DRUMMOND, out of his Stable in Brunswick county,

A Sorrel MARE,

Four feet 9 or 10 inches high, 4 years old, last Spring, with a blaze in her face, two white feet, one before, and the other behind, one on the right side, the other on the left, branded on the left shoulder thus I L. A generous reward will be given on delivering her to me, in Mecklenburg county, near Delony's tavern, or at my house.

GEORGE CROWDER.

November 17, 1796. 3t. p.

WANTED TO HIRE,

TEN or twelve strong NEGRO FELLOWS, and three plough BOYS for one, two, or three years. Apply to the subscriber at Hatcher's Run, or at the Vendue Office in Petersburg.

J. HAXALL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

To be seen at large in BREWER'S TAVERN,

A BEAUTIFUL Optical Representation of Geographical and various other views, wherein may be seen all the towns and sea-ports in the universe, the seats heretofore celebrated at Paris and Versailles, illuminated by thousands of lamps in natural imitation, as well as the lights inside of the apartments.

There are in addition to this, all the analogous pieces to the revolution, as the taking of the Bastile, the massacre on the 10th of August, the retaking of Toulon, and most of the glorious battles fought between the French and their enemies; the seperation of the Royal Family in the temple.

Likewise to be seen the Guillotine of Louis 16th, the execution of the condemned, the executioner shewing the head to the people, and many other objects that will surprise the spectators.

The cabinet will be open every day (Sundays excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until one, and from four in the afternoon, until nine o'clock in the evening. Every representation will consist of ten different pieces.

Price of admittance 2s. 3d.
For Children 1s. 6d.

15

BOSTON, November 27.

By capt. Blanchard, who arrived on Sunday, we received London papers to October 18, four days later than were before in America.

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WAR OPERATIONS.

LONDON, October 18.

Another mail from Hamburgh arrived yesterday, being the last but one of the three which were due. The most important intelligence which it contains is the narrative of the skirmishes which general Moreau has had to sustain in his retreat. We have no accurate account, however, of his losses, or even of his true position. In one paper it is said he has lost 16,000 men; in others, that his losses has been very insignificant; and every other article respecting the march of the armies, is equally doubtful.—Ulm, in one letter, is said to have been surrendered by capitulation: in another, that it was abandoned by the French in the night. From all these contradictory rumours it appears, that nothing precise or authentic was known to the journalists, on the subject of this retreat; and we see only that Moreau is in full march, with such a start of his pursuers, as to ascertain his retreat with the major part of his army; a circumstance which the great zealots in the prosecution of the war thought it impossible that he should effect.

The Vienna Gazette contains a number of details from Italy, in which we are given to understand, that Wurmser's situation was much less disastrous than the French papers announced it to be. Private letters from Bremen, state various reports of a defeat suffered by Buonaparte; in one he is said to be killed, in another to be a prisoner: but the whole of the story, in all its versions, has so little character of probability, as to be entitled to no credit.

The position of gen. Bournonville is so strong, and his army is so much reinforced, that the Journals say he is beginning hostile operations; but no movement has as yet taken place. The Archduke was, on the 1st. inst. at Graben.

Morn. Chron.

Yesterday morning arrived a courier from sir W. Hamilton, at Naples, and also the second of the three mails that were due from Hamburgh, with letters from thence of the 7th inst.

It will be recollected, that the last letters from gen. Buonaparte were dated the 16th of September, and only gave an account of the operations of his army to the 15th ult. They merely respected the events that had taken place near Mantua, but did not alude to any thing that had passed in the Tyrolese, or in the vicinity of Trente. The information contained in the Vienna Court Gazette only regards gen. Wurmser's operations to the 13th; there is of course no mention made of the battle of St. George, which happened on the 14th near the gates of Mantua; and the result of which according to the French general's account, forced gen. Wurmser to take refuge in that fortress, which he expected would capitulate in a few days. Buonaparte has not, however, succeeded in his expectations.

According to the advices from Naples it appears, that field-marshal Wurmser made sorties from Mantua on the 21st, 22d, and 23d, ult. and attacked and defeated the French on each of those days near Duo Castelli and Roverbella, between Mantua and Verona, to which latter place Buonaparte had fallen back on the 26th. These events evidently shew, that the Austrian army in and near Mantua, is by no means in that distressed situation in which Buonaparte's official report asserted it to be: and that we may still hope to receive ere long, some satisfactory news from that part of the theatre of war.

The progress of gen. Davidovich in the Tyrolese, and his march to Trente, noticed in the Vienna Court Gazette, confirms our former conjecture, that Buonaparte may be hemmed in between that general's army and that of Wurmser. This event appears by no means improbable, when we consider, that the Austrian army in the Tyrolese is constantly reinforced by fresh troops from the emperor's hereditary dominions, who are sent forward in waggons, in order to expedite their progress. We may hope that this army will soon be in a state to act offensively; and to retake the whole country of Tyrol.

The Times.

For Cork and Liverpool,

The new SHIP

HANNAH,

On her second Voyage,

BURTHEN about 850 hhds. now lying at Portsmouth—ready to take in her cargo, two thirds of which are engaged, and will certainly sail by 15th December. For freight or passage, apply to Hector M'Niell, in Petersburg, or the subscriber.

JOHN COX.

Portsmouth, Nov. 18, 1796 (eotf.)

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that his business will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requests, that all those who are indebted to him will come forward to adjust and settle their respective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to those who owe him balances above six months.

JOHN BELL.

John & William Bell,

HAVE just received an additional supply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets.—Also a large and general assortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other seasonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for sale on the usual terms, at their store in Bollingbrook street.

Super fine Cloths, Cassimeres and Swandowns.	Glass and Queens ware assorted.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.	Fresh Teas.
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.	Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old.
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muslins.	Bar Iron, Castings, Salt.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat assortment of Satins, Lustrings, and Persians.	Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Table and Tea China, in setts.	Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
	Cheese, Chocolate.
	Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796. tf

Petersburg, Nov. 30, 1796.

THE subscriber, by virtue of an administration committed to him by the Hustings Court of the Town of Petersburg, will offer for sale, on the first Monday in March next, at the Court-house of said Town,

Four valuable Slaves, *to wit:*

An old black woman named Molly, a black man named Billy, a mulatto woman named Charlotte and her two children, and a dark mulatto woman named Betty—The property of Michael Burke, deceased.

Six months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the other half.

If any person has any just claim to either of the above Slaves, they are desired to come forward and legally establish the same, on or before the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold as above.

C. C. DE KLAUMAN, Serjeant of the Town of Petersburg.

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of HUNTER & SPAIN, for dealings at their Store in Brunswick, and to SPAIN, HUNTER, & Co. for dealings at their Store in St. Tammany, are earnestly requested to be speedy in making payment to the subscriber, who is in possession of the Books, Bonds, Notes, and Accounts—as the whole of the out-standing debts will indiscriminately be lodged in an Attorney's hands to bring suit thereon by the first day of March next; the nature of the above Companies business not admitting of farther indulgence.

JAMES CREIGHTON.

Brunswick county, Nov. 10 1796. tf

Blank Bonds for sale at this Office.

To be Leased,

To the Highest Bidder, on Wednesday the 28th December, for the term of three years from the first day of *January* next.

The *Town Wharf*, with all the benefits arising therefrom under the regulations of the Common-Hall. The Wharf to be kept in repair, and returned in good order. Bond and approved security will be required, by

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Petersburg, Nov. 25, 1796.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now selling at the Office of the Printer hereof,

The *Virginia & North-Carolina*

ALMANACK,

For the year 1797.

TO RENT,

Until the first of October, 1797.

TWO excellent Stores, Lumber Houses, and Cellars, on Bollingbrook street. Enquire of

R. & W. COLQUHOUN.

October 17, 1796.

FOR SALE,

And immediate possession given,

BETWEEN 3 and 4000 acres of LAND, lying on Cocke's creek, in the county of Mecklenburg—the fertility as well as the pleasant situation of which is so well known, a description is thought unnecessary.

The Land may be divided in such a manner as to suit the purchasers, provided the whole or nearly the quantity can be disposed of. There is on this Land a Dwelling with three rooms below and three above stairs, with a cellar bricked from the foundation, and with a small repair may be made both comfortable and convenient—a Kitchen, Dairy, Smoke-house, Stable, and Barns. The whole of this plantation is in good order for cropping, and under good fences. One fifth of the purchase money will be expected for this Land on a deed being made the purchaser, and any reasonable credit given for the balance—but a generous discount will be made for all cash paid.

On the 4th Tuesday in January next, will be exposed to sale on the above premises, for one half cash, the balance in twelve months, between 40 and 50 choice NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, of different ages—The Stock of CATTLE, HORSES, and HOGS, on a credit of six months, with the plantation utensils—And for cash or tobacco only, a large quantity of CORN and FODDER.

All those to whom the subscriber is indebted, will be obliging enough to wait the above period, when their separate demands shall be nearly or full paid—Those who do not choose to be thus lenient, will please notify me thereof by letter, or if more agreeable to them receive part of the above property in payment.

FRANCIS RUFFIN.

SURRY, October 3, 1796.

Five DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED OR STOLEN out of New-Market, in the night of Tuesday the 15th instant, a dark

BAY MARE,

Four years old last spring, about 4 feet 9 inches high; she has a star in her forehead, is branded with a W. on the near buttock, the left hind foot also is white extending not higher than the ancle, she trots and canters clear, and was in tolerable good order. Any person who will deliver the said mare at Mr. Robert Armistead's Tavern, in Petersburg, or Mr. Richard Bate's, Newmarket, shall receive the above reward.

James Coleman.

December 1, 1796.

Baltimore Office of Discount and Deposit,

25th of November, 1796.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward

FOR apprehending and securing in jail, PETER NOUCHET, a handsome faced French West-Indian, for counterfeiting a check on this office; he is not more than 20 years of age, upwards of six feet high, stout limbed, round shouldered, black hair, dark complexioned, with large black eyes and eye brows; he has but little beard, and that chiefly on his upper lip; his teeth have been lately filed, and particularly one of his eye teeth has been half filed off, he speaks English but badly, and with some appearance of stuttering. He is supposed to be yet concealed in this town or its vicinity, but as he may escape, the different printers in the United States are requested to publish this advertisement.

DAVID HARRIS, Cashier.

N. B. All masters of sea vessels or packets are forbid, at their peril, to conceal or take him away.

TRANNSYLVANIA LANDS.

THOSE who are desirous of purchasing shares in Henderson and Co's grant, on Ohio and Green rivers, and from North Carolina in Powell's Valley, may hear of a person willing to dispose of the same, by applying to the Printer.

N. B. For Cash the lands will be sold a great bargain, and titles immediately signed—Also 50,000 acres of rich green swamp land for sale, at and near Waccamaw river, in Brunswick county, North-Carolina

December 16. eo3.

Blank Bills of Lading

For SALE at this OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD, & Company, for dealings with David Ruffell, at their store in Blandford; Robert Turnbull, at their store in Dinwiddie; Thomas Crawford, at their store in Brunswick; William Turnbull, at their store in Mecklenburg; William Cole, at their store in Warren county, North Carolina; or with Robert Burton or William Duncan, at their store at Hall's, in Charlotte county, under the firm of Charles Duncan, & Company—are hereby notified, that the subscribers are appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the said Company, and to take into their possession all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and other Papers, to the said Company belonging:—And the subscribers being exclusively authorised to collect the said debts, the respective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment on account of such debts to the said Robert Turnbull, as well in cases where the said Robert hath taken Bonds or Notes, Bills of Sale, or Mortgages, payable to himself individually, or unto himself and Charles Duncan jointly, for money or tobacco originally due to the said Company, as in those cases where the Bonds or Notes, &c. are made payable to Dinwiddie, Crawford, & Company, or Charles Duncan, & Company—and the several Lawyers, Sheriffs, and Collectors, who may be possessed of any Money, Bonds, Notes, or other Specialties, belonging to the said Company (although in the name of said Robert Turnbull) are requested to communicate the same to us, and to consider themselves accountable to us only for such papers, and their collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner of,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,
DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD, & Co.

October 10, 1796. tf

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to DUNCAN & TURNBULL, for dealings at their late store in PETERSBURG, under the management of William Cole, will please take notice, that the subscribers are appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the said concern, and to take into their possession all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and all other Specialties, belonging to the said Company: And the subscribers being exclusively authorised to collect the said debts, the respective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment hereafter on account of such debts, to the said William Cole, or to Robert Turnbull:—And the several Lawyers, Sheriffs, or other Collectors, who may be possessed of any papers belonging to the said concern of Duncan & Turnbull, are requested to communicate the same to us, and to consider themselves accountable to us only for such papers and collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for
JAMES KING, sen. another Partner.

October 10, 1796. tf

To the PUBLIC.

THE School taught in this town, by Mr. Fraser and the subscriber, for some time past, will, at the commencement of next year, be under the sole direction of the latter.

As soon as I knew Mr. Fraser's intention of leaving this place, it was my wish to carry on, in future, the same plan, or at least nearly the same branches of education in the School. With that view, I wrote to a friend in Europe, desiring him to procure me a person properly qualified for an Assistant, offering very liberal encouragement. My last accounts from that quarter inform me, that a person of the description I wanted, could not then be procured, but that probably some time after one might be obtained.—The difficulty of procuring one in this state, or even from the northward, is well known. As soon however, as I am able to engage one, due notice will be given to the Public.

In the mean time I will continue, as formerly, to teach English, Writing, English Grammer, Arithmetic, Geography, &c. on as moderate terms as the circumstances of the times will admit. The increased expence, however, of living in town, and the prices of tuition in this place having hitherto been lower than in any other principal town in the state, will full justify me in making a small addition to the prices of education here. Until better times shall occur, then, the prices of tuition of the above branches of education, except Geography, will be 6l. 6s. per annum, to be paid quarterly. And, as Mr. Fraser and I have experienced very great inconvenience from a want of punctuality in the payments, it is my fixed resolution to give credit no longer than the end of each quarter. And indeed it must be obvious to every impartial person, that it would be more for the interest of parents and the guardians of children, to adhere to this mode of payment, rather than allow the accounts to run for any length of time; because then the amount becomes considerable, and the payment inconvenient.

No Scholars will be received for a shorter term than a year, unless an express stipulation to the contrary is made at entrance: It is not, however, my wish, for various reasons, to admit any for a shorter space of time. After a short recess at Christmas, the School will meet again on Wednesday the 4th of January, 1797.

ANDREW SYME.

Petersburg, December 8, 1796.

P. S. If some time after this I find I can accomplish it, I will open a class for the instruction of young gentlemen in Latin Grammar, until an Usher can be obtained. A. S.

BEING legally authorised by the county court of Nansemond, and confirmed by a decree of the high court of chancery, to act as administrator on the estate of general Charles Harrison, deceased—I give this public notice to all persons who are indebted to the said estate, that speedy payment is required; and all those who have claims, to forward them to me, as the situation of the estate requires immediate settlement.

JAMES BELCHER, Sen.
Administrator of General Charles Harrison deceased.

8w

Blank Bills of Exchange

For SALE at this OFFICE.